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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER
DULL
Temperature 62 a.m. 75 p.m. 78
Humidity 80

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April 11, 1918. Temperature 62 a.m. 63 p.m. 62
Humidity 80

April 11, 1917. Temperature 62 a.m. 75 p.m. 78
Humidity 80

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THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1918.

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE BIG BATTLE.

WHY GENERAL COUGH WAS RECALLED.

The Man-Power Bill.

London, April 9.

The Premier, continuing his speech in the House of Commons said that nothing must be said to encourage our forces fighting gallantly at the very hour. All recrimination must be stopped. The position at the beginning of the battle, despite the heavy casualties of 1917 in the British Army in France, was considerably stronger on January 1 than January 1 a year ago. To October or November 1917 the German counter-attack strength in France was two to the Allied three. Then came the collapse of Russia and the Germans hurried up and released divisions from east to west. They had also a certain measure of Austrian support but, notwithstanding this and also notwithstanding a considerable number of German divisions from the East, when the battle began the combatant strength of the German army in the West was not equal to the Allied strength of the Allies. The Germans were slightly inferior in infantry, inferior in artillery, considerably inferior in cavalry and undoubtedly inferior in aircraft. The Germans, however, organised their troops so as to produce a larger number of divisions from a slightly smaller number of infantry and a smaller number of guns. It remained to be seen whether their organisation was better than ours. The Germans, however, had one or two great advantages. They had the initial advantage commanded by three striking the offensive. They knew where they went to attack, the direction of the attack and the time of the attack. It was always difficult to tell when an attack was coming. The problem was closely considered by the military staff at Versailles and General Sir Henry Wilson concluded the attack was coming from the south of Arras on a very wide front, approximately by ninety-five divisions with the object of breaking through the British line. These conditions were reached two or three months ago. It was one of the most remarkable forecasts of the enemy's intentions ever made. General Wilson also remarked that the attack would probably succeed to the extent of penetrating the British line to half the distance of the front attacked. Another advantage the Germans possessed was the unity of command. Dry, misty weather also helped them. They were actually within a few yards of the front line at some points before they were observed. It was quite impossible to observe them. This was a distinct disadvantage because the defence organisation in that particular part depended largely on cross-fire of machine guns and artillery. The enemy made the fullest use of the advantage. As to the battle itself it was undeniably very critical. The enemy broke through between the Third and Fifth Armies. There was a serious gap. The situation was only relieved by the magnificent conduct of our troops—(Cheers)—who retired in perfect order and re-established the junction in testing the enemy's purpose. The country could not sufficiently thank the troops for their superb valour and grim tenacity with which they faced the overwhelming hordes and clung to their position—(Cheers). They retired, but were never routed. Once more the cool pluck of the British soldier who refused to acknowledge defeat, saved Europe—(Cheers).

Mr. Kennedy J. Jones (interjecting): "What about the General?"
The Premier, continuing, said he was referring to generals, officers and soldiers. He drew no distinction. For instance, Brigadier General Carey collected at a serious gap signalmen, engineers, labourers and odds and ends of machine gunners who held up the Germans and closed the road leading to Amiens (Cheers). It would take a very long time to name all the generals who had distinguished themselves in this battle. Until all the circumstances which led to the retirement of the Fifth Army were known until its failure to hold the line of the Somme, at least, until the Germans brought up guns, and perhaps the failure to quickly destroy the bridges, were explained, it would not fair to censure General Gough, but until the circumstances were cleared up it would be equally unfair to the British Army to retain his services on a field and the War Cabinet therefore thought it necessary to recall him until the facts were examined and laid before the Government and the Military advisers.

The Premier paid a warm tribute to the speed with which the French reserves came up. It was one of the most remarkable feats of organisation in the war. Between the efforts of our men and the loyal assistance given in a true spirit of comradeship by the French Army the position was momentarily established but it was clear that the Germans were preparing for another and perhaps even a great attack.

The Premier recalled that General Byng's Army in the north never gave way a hundred yards to the enemy and only retired to confirm the situation on the right flank. The enemy undoubtedly gained a great initial success. It was no good not accepting the facts. The enemy failed as far as the main object was concerned, namely, to separate the Anglo-French armies, but we shall be guilty of a fatal error if we underestimate the gravity of the prospect. The enemy captured valuable ground, much too near Amiens for comfort and security, and succeeded at times in compelling one of our great armies to retire. The War Cabinet took every step to hurry up reinforcements and never did such a number of men cross the Channel in so short a time. The enemy claims to the capture of guns, machine guns and prisoners were greatly exaggerated. The Ministry of Munitions was not only able to replace the guns and machine guns but had a very substantial reserve. There was also a great reserve of ammunition here and in France, and the same remark applied to the aircraft.

It was impossible at present to tell the airman's part in checking the advance and making it slow, the bringing up of guns and ammunition. He was confident that our armies, general and soldiers, were quite ready for the next encounter. He referred to the material and dramatic assistance of American troops. The Allies had looked forward to a large American Army in France in the spring but it had taken longer than was anticipated to train these soldiers and if America wanted to complete her divisions it would be impossible for her to find troops in large numbers to participate in this battle or campaign, although it might be the decisive battle of the war. Certain proposals were therefore submitted first to Mr. Baker,

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

the American Secretary for War, and then to President Wilson. The point was that American troops who were available would be brought with Allied troops and their fighting strength would be immediately brought to bear in the struggle. (Cheers). He drew a diagram on the question of the Versailles Council but declared that the battle justified the view that he held.

After the battle commenced not merely the Government but the Commonwealth in the field were conscious of the importance of more complete strategic unity than they agreed to the appointment of General Foch to the supreme direction of the strategy of all the Allied armies on the western front. General Foch was one of the most brilliant soldiers in Europe. When we were in a similar plight in the first battle of Ypres General Foch rushed the French army there by very conceivable exertion and undoubtedly helped to win that battle. The loyalty and comradeship of General Foch were undoubted. The Premier did not doubt that the new arrangement would be carried out not merely in the letter but in the spirit. Strategic unity was a fundamental condition of unity and could only be maintained by a complete co-operation between the Government and General and with public opinion unswervingly behind it. The Premier urged the nation at home to stand united for the united control of strategic operations of our armies at the front. We were fighting a very powerful foe, whose successes were mainly due to the superior unity of his strategic plans.

The Premier ridiculed the suggestion that our forces had been dissipated by subsidiary enterprises. Not a single division had been sent from France to the East. As regards Italy, but for the presence of Franco-British divisions there, the Austrians would presently be free to throw the whole of their strength on the western front. The Salonica forces had been reduced by two divisions. There was only one white division in Mesopotamia. In Egypt and Palestine together there were only three white divisions and the remainder were either Indian or mixed. He asked the House to consider what this meant. There was a menace to our Eastern empire through Persia and Afghanistan to India. He expressed great gratitude to India for the magnificent way in which she had come to the help of the Empire in this emergency. It was not the fact that we had three divisions in Egypt and Palestine and one in Mesopotamia that enabled us to hold our own, for we owed it to the splendid troops from India, many of which were volunteers since the war who had been more than a match for the Turks in any strike field. The casualties could not yet be accurately stated, but Sir Douglas Haig had assured him that the German claims were quite impossible. The losses, of course, had been considerable.

The enemy had definitely decided on a military decision this year, whatever the consequences to himself and the more prolonged battles. There were still seven or eight months in which the fight could continue. Everything depended on keeping our strength right to the end. We could do it with American aid, but even then we could not feel secure unless we were prepared ourselves to make even greater sacrifices than hitherto. He knew what would happen if the Government's demands were not accepted. It was true that we had already raised nearly six million men for the army and navy and we could not raise the same proportion of men for battle as other belligerents, owing to our naval demands and shipping, coal and steel which we must supply. It would be folly in anywise to interfere with the navy and shipping, which were a fundamental condition of Allied success. (Cheers). But there was still a reserve of men, which, consistently with the discharge of these obligations, might be withdrawn in a great emergency for the battle line, but it would damage to industry and a certain weakening of our economic strength, and restriction, perhaps privation, but without an impairment of the striking power of the country in war. We must look ahead. The Germans were calling up the 1920 class, which would provide for this campaign 550,000 young men for the battle line. We had already raised for the army during the first quarter of 1918 more than that quarter's proportion of the original estimated minimum required for the present year. Essential industries were being combed out, and large levies had been made from munition works (100,000 from Grade I already) and fifty thousand had been taken from coal mines and another 50,000 would be required from that source. Transport services were also dealt with and further calls would be made on the Civil Service. It was not merely necessary to have men, but to have them quickly.

The Premier proceeded to discuss the proposals of the Bill. He regretted that it was necessary to raise the military age to fifty, and in some specified cases to fifty-five. The latter age referred to men of special qualifications, training and experience. It was proposed further to use the Government's powers to grant exemptions. It was also proposed that the Military Service Act, by Proclamation declaring that a national emergency had arisen, direct any exemptions from military service to cease to have effect.

Referring to Ireland, Mr. Lloyd George said that an emergency had arisen necessitating men of fifty and boys of eighteen joining the army and he was perfectly certain that it was impossible to justify any longer the exclusion of Ireland (Cheers and Irish dissent). The Home Rule proposal submitted to the Commons never proposed to deprive the Imperial Parliament of full powers on all questions relating to the army and navy, and so there was no derogation of any national right. The struggle in which England was, was just as much Irish as English. It was even more so. It was more Irish, Scotch and Welsh than English. Ireland, through her representatives at the beginning of the war voted for war and supported war. There was no dissenting voice among the representatives. America was in the war and there were more Irishmen in the United States than in Ireland; and they were subject to conscription. Irishmen in Great Britain were not subject to conscription as were Irishmen in Canada. It was impossible that they should ask youths of sixteen and a half and married men to fifty with families in England, Scotland and Wales to fight for freedom and the independence of a small Catholic nationality in Europe, while Irishmen, aged 20 and 25, were not obliged to do so. It was a case which was as much theirs as ours. It was a logical and a just case. From this stage the Premier was interrupted by a running fire of commentary from the Irish benches.

The Premier proceeded to say that Irish battalions were becoming steadily depleted and were now half-filled with Englishmen. It was therefore proposed to extend the Military Service Act to Ireland under the same conditions as Britain. There was no register in Ireland and hence it would take some weeks before enlistment began there. (Further considerable uproar and cries of "Ireland won't have it at any price.")

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The Speaker said that the motion could be put after the Premier's speech.

The Premier, continuing, said that he understood that the Convention's report was reached by a majority but he was afraid that the majority was insufficient to enable the Government to say that it represented a substantial agreement. That meant that the Government must accept the responsibility of submitting to Parliament for the establishment of self-government for Ireland as were just and could be carried without a violent controversy. The Government proposed to introduce such measure at an early date and advise the House to pass it without delay. When large numbers of youths would be brought into the fighting line it was right that they should feel that they were not fighting to get established a principle abroad which had not applied to them. (Irish uproar).

The Premier proceeded:—The appeals we have addressed to the dominions have produced a fine response. (Cheers). They have already produced about a million magnificent fighting men and all are taking the necessary steps to send more. He added that he hoped it would be possible to pass the proposals this week. (Irish cries of "Never" and cheers from other parts of the House). Time pressed and every day was important. The Government regretted such extremely drastic measures which would injure many trades, but considering the emergency no government would accept the responsibility of proposing less. (Cheers). He would not say that if this battle went against us that the war would be over, because as long as we had a ship at sea we should not accept a German peace. (Loud cheers). But if the battle was won, as he believed it would be, then the doom of Prussianism was sealed. (More Irish uproar). The enemy had attacked at the height of his strength. We had been deserted by a powerful ally and another more powerful ally was not yet ready to exert a tenth of his might. On the other hand this battle must exhaust the German reserves, while America was only now bringing in the first instalment of her first corps.

If we wished to avoid the war lasting for years the battle must be won now and, to win it, we must be ready to throw in all our resources. The men we were now taking might well be the means of winning the decisive victory and with these measures and the promise of American aid we need not fear the ultimate success. (Cheers). We might pass through many fluctuations of hope and disappointment in this battle, but let us come through the vicissitudes of this tremendous struggle with a stout and steady heart. There is no cause yet for exultation, except in the valour of our troops and there will be no cause for deep anxiety. There will always to the end be cause for exertion and sacrifice, but if those are given with unstinted devotion, there may and will be cause for confidence in this country. (Cheers).

The Empire's Peril.

London, April 9.

Mr. A. G. Smith, following the Premier, said that if as he believed they were confronted with the gravest peril which had ever menaced the Empire, there was no sacrifice which the House was not prepared to make. He appealed to the Premier to give a little more time for the consideration of the Bill. The only test applicable to the Bill was whether the military result secure thereby would outweigh all other considerations. The Allied cause had never been so seriously imperilled, but by a supreme and sustained effort we could save it. Mr. Asquith paid a glowing tribute to the manner in which the men had fought and mentioned that one of his sons, who was an artillery officer at St. Quentin, wrote that for twelve successive days from March 21, his battery, covering the retirement, partook in twenty-nine engagements. This was a sample of the spirit that the artillery was doing all along the line. He doubted whether there had ever been a more splendid thing in the glorious history of the artillery.

They had exposed themselves to destruction and capture throughout the whole retirement in order to save the infantry. (Loud Cheers). As long as this spirit animated the army he did not despair of the prospect of victory. If, however, we were confronted with the grave peril that had ever menaced not only the Empire, but also the Allies, and something greater than any material fabric that man had ever built up, namely the fortunes and liberty of humanity, there was no sacrifice which the House, representing the people, were not prepared to make to preserve the world from the worst catastrophe that had ever befallen it.

Opposition To Irish Conscription.

Mr. Dillon followed Mr. A. G. Smith and moved the adjournment of the debate. He warned the Government that they were entering on a mad course in endeavouring to force conscription on Ireland. Mr. Dillon asked whom the Premier had consulted as regards conscription for Ireland. He hoped that for the sake of winning the war that the War Cabinet's methods in dealing with the war were of direct to the methods of dealing with Ireland. After discussing Mr. Dillon's motion for an hour the Government moved the closure which was carried by 310 votes to 85. Mr. Dillon's motion was defeated by 323 votes to 80, at which the adjournment was resumed.

First Reading Passed.

London, April 10.

The House of Commons agreed to the first reading of the Man-Power Bill by 290 votes to 80.

(Continued on page 8.)

TARRIED AND FEATHERED.

One Hundred Made to Kiss Stars and Stripes.

Stanton, Ill., February 12.—A general episode of protestants and Catholics sympathizing with the American flag today after the war. Members of the two sects gathered and driven out of town by a mob of nearly 300 Irishmen.

More than 100 persons accused of disloyal remarks and expressing sympathy for Germany were forced to kiss the American flag after many of them had been awakened and made to the scene of the mob's work.

The "Loyalty Demonstration," as it was called, began towards midnight of Lincoln's Birthday and ended about 3 this morning.

Stanton, Ill., a coal-mining town of 1,000 people, and its attorney, John H. McLean of Chicago, were the men who were tarred and feathered. To day the Supreme Court of Illinois disbarred McLean.

Many leading citizens of Stanton took part in the demonstration after there had been a fight at a meeting of United Mine Workers. After spoiling the tar and feathers to O'Connell and McLean the mob decided to round up all pro-Germans and make them recent. More than 100 houses were visited, a man at the head of the column carrying a large American flag.

The crowd hammered on the door of each house and forced the men or men inside to come out. Women and children were not molested. In each instance the disloyalty suspect was made to kiss the flag.

William Herman Seehausen, formerly County Clerk of Macoupin County, refused at first to do so. The crowd took him in front of the police station. He was emphatically told that if he persisted in his refusal "something would happen to him."

After being repeatedly threatened, he gave in. He was then forced to make a speech in which he recanted everything he had said about the war and the Administration in the last three years.

Chief of Police Benjamin Valentine said today: "No official complaint of disturbance has been made. The only report I have received is that there are a lot more Americans in Stanton today than yesterday."

Stanton is a mining town of about 7,000 inhabitants. The population is largely German and many complaints have been made against the disloyal element.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Li Kwak Tung, the Commander in Chief in Kiangnan, has sent a telegram to Sun Yat Sen strongly protesting against the proposal made by the Provincial Assembly of the south-west provinces, that the Generalissimo should also discharge presidential duties on the ground that it is absolutely illegal and that it violates the principles originally held by the south-west provinces.

It is reported that the Provincial Assembly will deal with the question of increasing the field tax and also the abolishing of the place lottery at tomorrow's meeting. It is expected that over five hundred law students will attend this meeting.

A great many grave worshippers in the vicinity of White Cloud Hill have been kidnapped for robbers during the last few days. Robbers have been demanded from one hundred to several thousand dollars.

The Civil Governor, Li Jue, retained Yang Shoukang and the assumed allies of from the 10th.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Is Steel Supply Scarce, or Not?
Pittsburgh, March 1.—With the first day of March reached the steel trade notices that there has been no increase in the demand for steel, while March is traditionally a month of heavy output, through weather conditions being exceptionally favorable. During the past week the opinion has gained ground that the next few weeks may see such an increase in steel shipments as will cause steel to appear plentiful, rather than scarce. The prospect of increased shipments of steel is such a clearer than prospects of increased consumption. There is even news that in certain Washington quarters the apprehension as to prospects of steel supply has changed. One or two prominent representatives of the Government are understood to have become convinced that there will be a sufficient supply of steel. This change, in view, it is understood, came about through steel makers presenting arguments calculated to induce Washington to abandon efforts to restrict artificially the consumption of steel. The steel makers insist that it is not necessary to restrict consumption of steel. Their argument is that the "essential" industries, if there are any, have of their own accord restricted their consumption, and have done it all to well. The steel market is not without demand, but it is a case of executives feeling the rule, the general position being that of a very light commercial demand. The sheet mills, for instance, are operating only about 40 per cent. of capacity, and yet consumers do not appear to be inconvenienced by the light deliveries.

The Peking Electric Light Company.

In reply to the complaint lodged by a number of residents in the Capital against the Peking Electric Light Company for its inefficient management, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has issued an order admitting the justification of the complaints lodged against the Company and enjoining the latter to use its best efforts to remove as far as possible the inconveniences which have been suffered by its customers and at the same time to introduce necessary improvements in its administration. It is understood that on receipt of the petition lodged by the Peking merchants against the Company, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce referred the case to the Ministry of Communications for the latter's consideration. In reply the Ministry of Communications informs the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce that according to its opinion the complaints made against the Company by the Peking residents have been substantiated. In addition to the order of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, the Ministry of Communications has warned the Company against the unsatisfactory manner in which the Company has conducted its business. Regarding the unsatisfactory management of affairs by the Peking Electric Light Company, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in its order says that the way in which the Company has done its business tends not only to impede the progress of municipal improvement in the Capital, but also to be detrimental to the interests of the Company itself. The exorbitant charges which the Company has imposed upon the residents for the use of electric light are regarded by the Ministry as unjustifiable. The petition submitted by the residents together with a number of recommendations for the improvement of the management of the Company has been referred to the Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, which further orders the Chamber to examine the Company to introduce the improvements urged by the petitioners into the management within a stated period. The Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce has also been instructed by the Ministry to watch and inspect the results of such improvement as will be made by the Company, and to report the same to the Ministry for further consideration.

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ASSURANCE CO.The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Yorkshire
Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.

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AGENTS.

Photos of 1918
RACE MEETING
also
The DERBY DAY CATASTROPHE
AT HAPPY VALLEY.MEE CHEUNG
PHOTOGRAPHER

Lee House Street. Telephone 1013.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 575 lbs. net.

In Bags of 850 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

GENERAL NEWS.

Amazing Discovery.
While a godown belonging to Mr. Taji of Kaga Mura, Onkani Gun, Koto, was being reconstructed, 70 Koto (old gold coins) and other precious articles worth ¥10,000 were discovered in the ground. The discovery was reported to the Police. It is believed that the things were buried there by ancestors of Mr. Taji, the owner of the land. Mr. Taji is one of the rich men of the village.

Rewarded by the French Government.

The officers and crew of the ss. Yekai Maru (4,000 tons), owned by Mr. Katsumi of Kobe, which recently returned to this country after a long period of service in the Mediterranean as a transport for the French Government, have been rewarded by the French Government in recognition of their faithfulness and bravery. Some ranging from Yen 500 to Yen 10 have been presented to the officers and crew, and it is said that decorations will be conferred upon them. The steamer, it will be remembered, was attacked by German submarines in June and July last year, but escaped. The charter of the steamer expired in September last. The vessel is now in home waters.

Disastrous Fire in Mito.

A Tokyo despatch states that a serious fire broke out in a house in the neighbourhood of the Mito Gas Company, Mito City, this morning at 10 o'clock. Fanned by a strong south-westerly wind 300 houses were reduced to ashes before 11 o'clock. Troops and fire brigades were called out. The flames were still raging in the afternoon. It was 3.10 in the afternoon when the fire was brought under the control. Altogether about 1,000 houses were burnt down, including the District Court, Ibaraki Shimbun Shop, Bank, Post-Office, Governor's official residence, Kenebo, School, regimental office, and other principal buildings in the main part of the town. It is reported that the loss will amount to several millions yen. Both telegraphic and telephone communications are interrupted, and a detail is obtainable.

Ex-Czar's Property in America.
New York.—Property in a book warehouse, said to belong to Nicholas Romanoff, former Emperor of Russia, has been seized by deputy sheriffs under a writ of attachment issued by the Supreme Court of Brooklyn. The Court decided that as long as Mr. Romanoff was Emperor no action could be brought against him in New York, but since he had lost the position he could be sued as any other private citizen. The attachment was to profit the claim of the Marine Transportation Service Company on a claim of \$2,615,762 for alleged breach of contract for the shipment of supplies to Russia. The property, which is said to be worth \$20,000,000, consists of automobiles, rifles, barbed wire and other war material.

Peace Factors.
Boston, February 21.—There is one consideration which is militating against an early peace, in the minds of some of the leading financiers in this vicinity. It has for many years been accepted as a fact that the great expansion of German foreign trade was evidenced in large part by the employment of non-Teutonic capital, by getting the drafts on colonies accepted and discounted at the export points, and more particularly in London. What hope, it is asked, have the Germans of reconstructing their foreign trade, if they lose these non-Teutonic acceptance and discount markets? That they will lose the London market and many of the others is considered fairly certain. What follows in the minds of our financiers is this: The German industrial leaders, being fully alive to the consequences as we can be convinced that a war of complete attrition can bring them to no worse position than that of a peace that will leave them deprived of their hold upon the foreign banking facilities which they have employed so effectively in past.

NOTICES.

The Name does not make
the Piano—A good piano
makes a name for itself
hence the

WEBER

specially manufactured
for this climate by the
Aeolian Co.

MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS.

Save Your Eyes
DON'T FIGHT
AGAINST
DEFECTIVE EYESIGHT.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.

GENERAL NEWS.

Repeated Punishment of C.O.'s.

One thousand two hundred and thirty-one Non-commissioned ministers have signed a petition against the repeated sentences and punishments inflicted upon C.O.'s and demanding, with the Archbishop of Canterbury, that such treatment should cease.

Shanghai's Fire Record.

Mr. M. W. Pett, Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, in his Report for February, says:—The total number of calls to fires, or supposed fires, during the month was 31, as against 26 for the corresponding month last year. The damage on assessed property within the Settlement is estimated at Tls. 6,700 (Foreign, Tls. 100; Chinese, Tls. 6,600), as against Tls. 16,650 (Foreign, Tls. 2,050; Chinese, Tls. 14,500) during February, 1917. The property at risk is estimated at Tls. 882,000 (Foreign, Tls. 780,000; Chinese, Tls. 82,000), as against Tls. 488,700 (Foreign, Tls. 373,500; Chinese, Tls. 115,200) for the corresponding period last year.

Chinese at Vladivostok.

The Waichowu is reported to have received news from the Chinese Consul at Vladivostok stating that the situation in that city is critical. The Russian authorities there have issued a proclamation, disclaiming any responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order. The Consul further requests that the Government make arrangements with the Railway authorities to provide a special train from Vladivostok to Harbin so as to enable the Chinese residents to leave the city. The Government is also informed that other countries have despatched ships to take women and children of their own citizens on board. —Peking Daily News.

Japanese Military Mission to America.

New York, 26th March.—The Japanese Military Mission headed by General Chikashi has arrived here to-day, after a visit to

Washington, where its members were received by the President, the Chief of the Staff, and other principal officials. Special attention is being paid to the visitors, the War College, and the General Staff. An experienced Far Eastern campaigner, from command of the training camp at Meade, to escort the mission round the country. The itinerary includes the inspection of every important military establishment and factory where material of war is produced, aviation schools, shipyards, powder works, and steel mills included. The United States Government proposes to accord the visitors every opportunity to see what is being accomplished in America, in order to inform the Japanese people what Americans are doing in the way of preparing to defeat Germany.

2,500,000 For U.S. Army.

Washington, 21st February.—Nearly 2,500,000 fit men will form America's first line of draft reserve, Provost Marshal General Crowder's office estimated to-day. This represents the approximate number of draft registrants of Class I that will be found fit for military duty as a result of questionnaire system. It is about 500,000 more than the original estimates of Gen. Crowder. Although exact figures are not yet available, officials stated the total number of Class I men will be approximately 3,116,000. The percentage of physical disqualification is estimated at not more than 20 per cent, and probably less because of the recent lowering of physical requirements. The percentage of twenty would mean that about 620,000 would be rejected, bringing the number of available men down to 2,496,000. In classes 4 and 5 about 4,000,000 have been placed, practically equal numbers being in each division. These classes are largely made up of married men and those with dependents. Class 6 will have about 1,000,000 men, because three physically rejected from Class 1 will be classified there. About 750,000 will be found in Class 3.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—RESIDENTIAL FLAT in "Princes" Building. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET—No. 3, CANTON Villas Kowloon. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET—HOUSES on Shamoon, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings. No. 1 MORETON TERRACE. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

LOST.

LOST—On Saturday from 6, Stewart Terrace, Peak, a BLACK TOM CAT, with leather Collar. Finder please communicate with above address or Telephone 2532.

WANTED.

WANTED.—POSITION by an ENGLISHMAN with many years Eastern Business Experience. Write Box 1381 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—"GALESEND," 109 The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply—C. M. Gale, P.W. Dept.

FOR SALE—TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155 Peak apply DUNCAN CLARK, c/o Lane, Crawford & Co.

NOTICES.

SOUTHARD AND ROBERTSON'S
"MAGNETIC"
COOKING STOVES
INSPECTION INVITED
MUSTARD & CO.,
4, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1168.
AGENTS IN FOCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON.
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

DISINFECTION

IS MOST NECESSARY TO YOU AT THIS TIME.

We Hold Stocks of:—

JEYES' FLUID
SANITAS OKOL
SANITAS SOLDIS
COSSAGE'S CARBOLIC SOAP.

PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY, in wholesale quantities.
For Prices Apply to:—

W. C. HUMPHREYS & CO.

5, DUDDELL STREET.

GENERAL NEWS.

Lever Brothers' Acquisition.
Lever Brothers, Ltd., of San Francisco, have acquired the lines and contents of the crushing business of Messrs. Earle and King, Liverpool, who own an extensive up-to-date factory. This will provide Lever Brothers with an important extent with the raw material required in soap manufacture. The business will be carried on under the old name as an associated concern of Lever Brothers, Messrs. Earle and King have been established in Liverpool since 1861.

Koreans as Spies.

The Osaka Asahi is responsible for the statement that Korean spies who have a base of operations at a place in Siberia, are always engaged in detecting secrets of the Japanese Empire, have received 3,000,000 roubles from some foreigner. It is reported that the foreigner in question has asked them to secure some military secrets even if they have to proceed to Japan proper in order to get what is wanted. The Korean spies have become very active and have despatched representatives to

Japan. Japanese authorities are secretly watching their movements. Another report says that the money granted to the Koreans is 30,000 marks.
Future of the Aircraft Industry.
At the annual meeting of "Crosley's" Motors, Limited, at London, Manchester, Sir Kenneth Crosley, the chairman, said the company were afraid of no reasonable competition, but, like other British manufacturers, they were naturally anxious to know what was going to be the future policy of the country, so that they could lay out their programme in good time. They must trust to the good sense of the Government and the majority of the people to see that the manufacturing trades were given a fair field to make good the national losses. There was no other way, he said, but to have no doubt, he said, about the future of the aircraft industry. It was his firm belief that the air was the proper medium for all light and long distance traffic, and he felt absolutely certain that in a few years flying would not only be the quickest, but the cheapest, safest, and most comfortable way of taking long journeys over land or water.

NOTICES.

DOUBLE FELT
TERAI HATS
MEDIUM BROWN SILVER GREY
THE IDEAL HAT FOR ALL SPORTS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ELLWOOD
FEATHERWEIGHT
SUN-HATS
TEL. 692 RAINPROOF & SUNPROOF TEL. 692
SINGLE TERAIS
AND
DOUBLE TERIAS.
NEW SHIPMENT
RECEIVED.
J. T. SHAW
NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

KALOTHERMINE.
A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.
HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.
ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC
Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, Etc.
Sole Agents: A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD. Hongkong & China.

NOTICES.
THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.
APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.
THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to Walter Douglas Graham of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate of sixty shares in the Company or other Certificate in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original Certificate No. 199 of shares numbered 2877/28834 and dated 11th January 1917 has been lost or destroyed. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.
M. MANUEL,
Secretary.
Dated 4th day of April, 1918.

NOTICES.
WARD OFF DISEASE
HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY
Will permeate the atmosphere of your rooms, and kill all flies, mosquitoes and disease germs. Harmless and of pleasant odour. Outlets consisting of atomizer and bottle of fluid, price \$6.00 net.
Extra bottles of fluid \$2.00.
FRANK SMITH & CO.
4, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2990. HONGKONG.

WANTED.
Names for 1918 issue of the
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA DIRECTORY.
DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
P.O. Box 431.

MASSAGE
MR. HONDA
TREATMENT OF ALL KINDS OF RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, BURNS, AND ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS.
4, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2990. HONGKONG.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S TASK.

(Continued from Page 4)

order any change in physical equipment. He can build up one system and relegate another to innocuous domestic use. He can alter schedules, lower or raise ticket money and freight tariff, make new combinations of service, put box cars where Pullmans have been running, depopulate suburban regions by his supreme authority over the timetable, shift real estate values by ordering freight this way and passenger traffic that way, take the flesh off the commuters' bones, take the dollars off the stockholders' bank account; all this and much more is within the power now concentrated in President Wilson. That he will exercise it to the best of his judgment and with a single view to war efficiency and the public interest who may doubt? The power and the burden are with him all the same. The President has already knocked railroad competition into the shape to which he once expressed a fervent desire to reduce Mr. Bryan. There can be no competition under this regime, except so far as it might be forced upon a recalcitrant or unfavourable line by thrusting that line beyond the pale of Government operation and thus leaving it in dismal independence with a single competitor, namely, the Government of the United States! Imagination can conceive no more searching test of the soundness of what Mr. Wilson said five years ago about the concentration of power as a death blow to human initiative and energy than the test he himself is now applying as the undisputed autocrat of the American railroads.

He has taken upon himself to do with and for American shipping just about the same thing as in the case of the railroads. He has also undertaken, under the compulsion of manifest necessity, to create a merchant marine with which to do that thing. He is already establishing in different quarters of the globe agencies to facilitate the operation, under Government control, of the new merchant marine now being or to be created under Government supervision. Thus the future of our flag on the seas rests with President Wilson.

He has undertaken with the cordial assistance of a Congress uncommonly ready for any patriotic sacrifice in the way of self-effacement, both to arrange the method and the impact of Federal taxation and to prescribe the extent and distribution of the expenditure to be voted. The memory of man does not run back to the time when the constitutional duties of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Finance Committee of the Senate and the various appropriation committees of both branches of Congress were so largely performed in the Treasury Department and in the White House. Five or six times the entire current cost of our Government during the four years of the civil war has been voted at the President's instance, almost without a question, in a single year for preparation for a foreign war yet to be fought. And the people—God bless them always!—are buying the bonds and paying the taxes in order that the President may use effectively his concentrated powers.

He has taken upon himself, after conference with the Allies, to finance to a very considerable extent the military and naval operations of the Governments abroad with which we are acting in concert. And the American people, with confidence in his judgment in the exercise of this novel function of concentrated power, are buying the bonds and paying the taxes for this purpose also.

In order to keep the way clear for the Government's necessary borrowings from the people, the President is getting ready to undertake the regulation of the issue of new securities by every private concern in the market for money; to say what proposed loans to corporations shall be permitted and what investments shall be prohibited for the general good. Thus the whole vascular system, arteries, veins, and capillaries, through which the flowing wealth of the nation circulates for the nourishment of ordinary American industries, large and little is to be controlled—if Congress says the word, as it has been saying the word again and again—by the same will and judgment in which so many other extraordinary powers are for the first time centralized.

The very day upon which the Congress avowed to a half-dared realization of what the powers it had already granted signified in the matter of coal alone, the President was reported as proposing to the Capital further war legislation, one of the specified new grants being "Government control of all necessities and their production and price." Not merely coal, not merely food, not merely the things entering directly into the manufacture of war material, but all the necessities of life for a hundred million Americans thus under the control of a single individual, born of woman, fallible as every human, limited in physical strength and mental capacity as every human being is limited. Absolute power of life or death, of partial paralysis or complete stoppage, over the production and price of "all necessities." That is what the President also proposes to take on himself. The most that can be said now with prudence is that the job it portends might well evoke a sigh of discouragement from Omnipotence and cause Omnipotence itself to draw a long breath.

In addition to all the enumerated undertakings and in addition to many more of almost equal or minor importance, Mr. Wilson, without a symptom of faltering in the gigantic task, has taken on himself the duty of formulating the ethical principles and political considerations that should determine the hereafter of the international structure, for the protection of weak peoples abroad, the insurance of relief to the oppressed of every continent, the safeguarding of democracy throughout the world. He is concerning himself with the geography of the Balkans, with the fate of the African colonies, with the righting of old wrongs effected by conquest, with the rectification of European frontiers and the reorganization of European nationalities on the basis of racial affinity and the justice of voluntary choice. And so general is the recognition of the vast new powers now concentrated in his representative office—that his words on these extra constitutional subjects command respectful attention wherever Civilization has ears to hear.

Such is the burden on one mortal's shoulders. We are not now examining the necessity of these successive steps in the concentration of power or criticising the President's way of employing the powers thus concentrated. We are not now attempting to measure them for any purpose except the exhibition in bulk of the tremendous total.

The list might be greatly extended. If we stop here, it is because we prefer to stop at Thirteen. If there is any ominous significance in that number, we are willing to let the whole scheme of faithful concentration, of socialist transformation, of Federal government by commission, have the full benefit of the old superstition. For assistance in the administration of Broddingnag the President has gathered about him a group of personally devoted or politically subservient men, some of ability, some conspicuous for incapacity to the verge of grotesqueness, but all dominated by his will and more or less merged in his individuality. Never for a moment can there be doubts as to the exact location of the centre of concentrated power.

At the climax of his career Napoleon Bonaparte did not exercise a more commanding influence on the lives and well being of the millions under his rule. He was an unblushing autocrat. President Wilson is a lifelong democrat who declared only five years ago that as a Democrat he resisted the concentration of power because he believed it to be a death process leading to the destruction of human initiative and human energy. He can be no socialist dreamer. Certain it is, however, that the death process, if continued into times of peace, means also the destruction of that Government of distributed and balanced powers which the founders of the republic contemplated and which they defined in the Constitution under which we exist as a nation.

Conscripted Irishman Released.

Thomas J. M. of Chislebar, who was arrested at Holthead and tried twice by a military court under the Defence of the Realm Act at Liverpool last month, has been released from the direction of the authorities. Moran was conscripted, but refused to wear military uniform on the ground that he went to Holyhead in search of work and was not domiciled in England.

WAR SAVINGS.

Sixteenth List of the Local Association.

The following amounts totalling \$72,390—have been received by the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for the past month from the members whose official numbers are given below, and invested in Straits Settlements War Loan at 6 per cent and in War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya at 6 per cent.

Application forms for membership may be had of all the Banks or from the undersigned. Money in any currency, dividend warrants and bank notes are all accepted.

\$2,620—No. 754
\$3,000—No. 898, 35.
\$2,000—No. 938
\$1,500—No. 896
\$1,200—No. 531.
\$1,080—No. 96
\$1,030—No. 330.
\$1,020—No. 645.
\$1,000—No. 631, 604, 732.

468 907 237, 44.
\$900—No. 387, 754
\$820—No. 472
\$800—No. 479, 475
\$650—No. 318 903 919
\$600—No. 826, 739 129, 235.
\$550—No. 44, 625, 64, 427.
410, 234, 452, 772, 1, 602, 814.
145, 607, 325, 800, 453, 856, 853.
\$450—No. 883, 22.
\$400—No. 889 224, 584, 652.
454, 234, 505.
\$350—No. 552, 846, 549
\$330—No. 184
\$300—No. 775 553, 672,
414, 397, 845, 093, 74, 210, 396,
420, 477, 811 910
\$250—No. 569, 470, 221, 725,
793, 58, 696, 137.
\$240—No. 901.
\$200—No. 819 411, 897, 722,
713, 639 624, 19 830, 45, 221,
280, 391 206 247 537, 874, 784,
295, 680, 715, 772, 421, 507,
903

\$195—No. 809
\$180—No. 425.
\$170—No. 273.
\$165—No. 73
\$150—No. 731, 809, 510, 737,
799, 423, 641, 635 509, 873.
\$145—No. 143, 124
\$140—No. 700.
\$135—No. 671.
\$130—No. 247, 216, 75.
\$125—No. 801, 117, 294, 678
\$120—No. 419, 392, 215.
\$115—No. 860.
\$110—No. 472.
\$105—No. 213.
\$100—No. 453, 175, 833, 176,
564, 19, 350, 429, 64, 175, 176,
902, 512, 636, 844, 165, 230,
578, 889, 118, 122, 125, 31, 348,
383, 580, 757, 252, 279, 350,
185, 608, 764 710, 548, 42.

\$90—No. 895.
\$85—No. 671, 89
\$80—No. 834 410, 88 834
\$75—No. 535, 551, 110, 276
\$65—No. 508
\$60—No. 77, 723, 269.
\$50—No. 533, 734, 232, 339
677, 14, 413, 875 108, 105, 12,
881, 471, 79, 799 399, 734 893,
860, 486, 600, 905 316 187 287,
588, 631, 849, 788, 123, 825, 129,
136, 137, 277, 278, 141, 146, 99,
190, 212, 254 499, 734 882, 95,
282, 336, 677 749, 750, 114, 248,
533.

\$45—No. 170.
\$40—No. 341, 269, 143
\$35—No. 800, 133, 142, 84.
\$30—No. 236, 379, 627, 893,
110, 75, 310, 712, 124, 131, 298,
255

\$25—No. 120 823, 887, 866,
12, 773, 106 113, 71, 635, 62 635
303, 323, 675 130, 134, 138, 145,
12, 878, 823, 424

\$20—No. 874, 379, 76, 78,
270, 705, 68, 305, 195, 231, 123,
147, 566, 711.
\$15—No. 339 114, 837, 704,
593, 154, 155, 132, 140.

\$10—No. 70, 352 223, 223,
501, 483 629 811, 889, 497, 121,
474, 139, 70, 186, 193, 501,
629, 751, 88, 299 864, 647, 331,
507.

\$5—No. 83, 516 57, 169, 217,
218, 766, 733, 904 601, 435, 850,
307, 595, 604, 368 737, 880, 161,
162, 163, 164 687, 688, 689, 906,
160, 167, 83, 5, 169, 516, 18.
Total \$72,390.
1st List ... 19,100
2nd List ... 10,280
3rd List ... 62,075
4th List ... 210,305
5th List ... 123,880
6th List ... 82,125
7th List ... 61,880
8th List ... 63,335

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES. SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all tastes

OXFORD SAUSAGES.
CAMBRIDGE
PORK
BEEF

LIVER SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.
BLACK PUDDING.
WHITE

&c, &c, &c.

9th List ... 110,595
10th List ... 140,345
11th List ... 49,715
12th List ... 49,525
13th List ... 80,875
14th List ... 43,630
15th List ... 84,355

Total amounts received to date \$1,289,261.

In addition to the above the following amounts have been received all of which have been invested in Straits Settlement War Loan at 6 per cent and in War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya at 6 per cent.

| No. | (Straits Currency) |
|-----|--------------------|
| 3 | \$ 137.50 |
| 7 | 150 |
| 18 | 25 |
| 20 | 150 |
| 44 | 42 |
| 49 | 150 |
| 60 | 30 |
| 203 | 300 |
| 206 | 60 |
| 238 | 90 |
| 272 | 20 |
| 290 | 180 |
| 309 | 140 |
| 310 | 48 |
| 317 | 150 |
| 379 | 10 |
| 410 | 20 |
| 457 | 355 |
| 560 | 289.10 |
| 640 | 10 |
| 679 | 210 |
| 728 | 5,000 |
| 807 | 600 |
| 810 | 60 |
| 819 | 300 |
| 822 | 10 |
| 835 | 20 |
| 852 | 340 |
| 871 | 360 |
| 892 | 43.75 |
| 894 | 326.74 |

Previously acknowledged 125,424.55

Total \$135,029.64 (Straits Currency)

| No. | \$ | s. | d. |
|-----|-----|----|----|
| 287 | 5 | — | — |
| 577 | 170 | — | — |
| 766 | 25 | — | — |
| 873 | 25 | — | — |
| 885 | 7 | 10 | — |
| 899 | 621 | 15 | 0 |
| 891 | 107 | 10 | — |
| 894 | 20 | 15 | 1 |
| 911 | 140 | — | — |

Previously acknowledged 3,633 13 —

Total \$4,756 3 1 Nos. 765 Pesos. 483 858 200

Previously acknowledged 1,000

Total Pesos. 1,685

Nos. 765 G\$ 25 858 25

Previously acknowledged 1,975.74

Total G\$ 1,325.74

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Hoi, Satetama and Treawara.
Hongkong, 10th April 1918.

Judge Skinner.
His Honour Judge and Mrs. Skinner have left Shanghai and will be absent probably for eight months.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS AN EXCELLENT REMEDY

When the baby is ill—when he is constipated, has indigestion, colds, simple fevers or any other of the many minor ills of little ones—the mother will find Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, of great help. They regulate the stomach and bowels, thus banishing the cause of most of the ills of childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Paul Dineen, Cheneville, Quebec, writes:—"I can recommend Baby's Own Tablets to all mothers as I have used them for my little one for constipation and diarrhoea and have found them an excellent remedy." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Eschen Road, Shanghai.



When you find that you are getting in the habit of worrying unnecessarily about your work that the daily grind is wearing out your nerves, it is time to bring yourself to a sudden stop. For you are facing a nervous breakdown. Don't pride yourself that you can keep up through will power alone. Nervousness cannot be willed away. You must get rid of the cause. There is only one thing to do and that is to build up your blood.

Dr. Williams' Pills enable the blood to carry to the weakened nerves the nourishment that they need and have proved of the greatest benefit in even severe nervous disorders. Begin your cure to-day.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, also sent post free, 1 bottle \$1.50, 6 for \$8. by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 96 Eschen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—Two MARINE ENGINEERS with shop experience to act as Workshop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to Z. Y. X. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BABY GRAND PIANO. In condition like new. Price \$550. Can be seen at the Hongkong Parcel Express, 3, Duddell Street.

FOR SALE—PIANO FORTE Upright Grand in excellent condition for immediate disposal. Price \$425. Can be seen at the Hongkong Parcel Express, 3, Duddell Street.

WASHING COATS
(Ready-to-wear.)
Made of a strong cotton Crash, are light in weight, extremely durable, wash and look well.
Inexpensively priced at \$7.00

MACKINTOSH
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 22.

Powell
TELEPHONE 346

"ANDAMAX"
FEATHERWEIGHT WATERPROOFS FOR GENTLEMEN.
The above is exceptionally light in weight, very durable and absolutely Waterproof.
Price \$15.50

IN MANY SMART COLOURINGS... RUBBER and FINE OILSKINS.
HEAVY MARCHING BOOTS.

NEW COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS.

| | | |
|--------|---------------------------------|----------|
| A 5606 | PEARLE SILVER HEELS | WALTZ |
| A 5923 | ADMIRATION FOR THE GOOD FAIRY | FOXTROT |
| A 5061 | IT HAPPENED IN NORLAND | WALTZ |
| A 5927 | VIRGINIA HOUSE WARMING TWO-STEP | ONE-STEP |
| A 5065 | PALMETTO HOP | ONE-STEP |
| | KILLARNEY | TWO-STEP |
| | LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS | WALTZ |

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

JUST ARRIVED.
A Fresh Consignment of
BURGOYNE'S SPECIALLY SELECTED BURGUNDY RESERVE
RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Burgundy Reserve per case 12 qts. duly paid 24.00 | 5 cts. |
| 24 pts. | 26.00 |
| Claret Reserve 12 qts. | 24.00 |
| 24 pts. | 26.00 |

SOLE AGENTS: CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
TEL. NO. 135. Wine Merchants, Hongkong.

BROSSARD, MOPIN & CO.

Telegraphic Address—"BROSSARD"
Telephone—2566.

CIVIL ENGINEERS
King's Buildings
HONGKONG

Codes—A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Français
Omnibus and Private.

Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PEKIN and TIENTSIN.

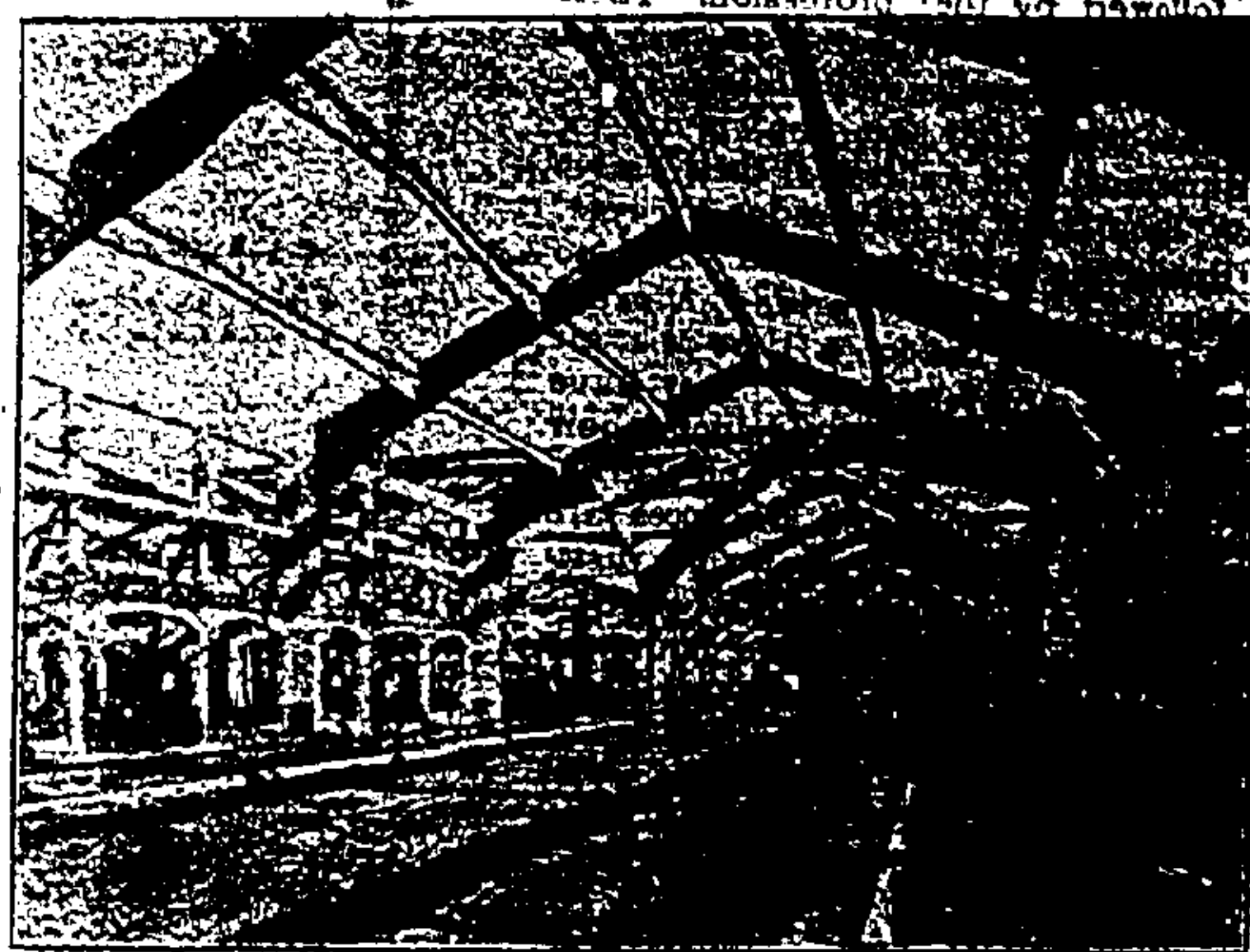
REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY
FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:

Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles hollow and full, all lengths and sizes, Sides and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

COMMISSION, IMPORT & EXPORT

Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fichet's fire-proof safes.



SAIGON CENTRAL MARKET.

MARINE CONSTRUCTION:

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats in steel and reinforced concrete. Sea-going ships in reinforced concrete. Steamers and sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS:

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air. Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Vieux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.



WAR BOND DRAWING 3 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 3

QUESTION A.—How many tickets have you purchased or how many are you interested in?

ANSWER A.—99.

QUESTION B.—Is the winning number amongst them?

ANSWER B.—Of Course!

QUESTION C.—If so what are you going to do with the proceeds?

ANSWER C.—Give 1/3rd to Charity and pouch the balance.

The foregoing are reasonable answers to the questions but you may have some better ones; if so, please submit them to "War Bond Answers," Post Office Box No. 351, Hongkong, who will give judgment thereon, and sender of the best answers will receive TWO WAR BOND TICKETS AND 5 TOMBOLA SPILLS. Any number of alternative answers may be sent in but winner will be required to produce a War Bond Ticket already purchased for each answer submitted. All alternative answers to be sent in by the 23rd of April. They may be in comic, poetic or tragic vein.

Judging of answers will be made by the St. George's Day Publicity Committee.

TICKETS are on sale at Banks, Clubs, Hotels, Leading Stores, and the Hongkong and South China War Saving Association c/o the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

SURE OF VICTORY.

No Pessimism among Americans at the Front.

Washington, March 4.—Major G. N. Peyton C. March to-day formally took over his new duties as acting chief of the General Staff, relieving Major-General Bibble, assistant chief, who has been directing staff affairs since Gen. Bliss, the chief of staff, was assigned to the Supreme War Council in Europe. There were no formalities, Gen. March devoting his first morning to the regular session of the War Council recently created by Mr. Baker, and of which the chief of staff is a member.

Later in the day the senior army officers on duty in Washington assembled at the department, and were presented to their new chief.

Before he saw his officers Gen. March, in a brief conference with the newspaper correspondents, took occasion to express again his absolute confidence in ultimate victory over the German forces.

"I do not say that," he added, "because I underestimate the strength of the Germans. That is the most dangerous thing you could do."

Gen. March recalled that Gen. Sir William Robertson, formerly Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, had once told him that whenever he felt discouraged he found it helpful to visit the trenches.

"There is no pessimism at the front," Gen. March said. "The boys who are doing the fighting have no lack of confidence. Of course, there are many things to worry the men at home, but the boys in the trenches are not worrying."

The spirit and skill shown by American troops in recent "little fights" at the front, Gen. March said, showed that they were coming forward in a most encouraging way and were quickly absorbing their training in modern warfare and making practical use of it under fire. The General looked pleased as he referred to the incident of the attempted German raid on the American sector, which was repulsed with no serious casualties.

Gen. March has only admiration for the French Army and the spirit of France. What that spirit is, he said, can only be realized by one who has seen that France is doing. The splendid response of the women of

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| I/T | 3-58 |
| Demand | 3-54 |
| 30 d/s | 3-78 |
| 60 d/s | 3/1 |
| 4 m/s | 3/14 |
| I/T Shanghai | Nom. |
| I/T Singapore | 131 1/4 |
| I/T Japan | 139 3/4 |
| I/T India | Nom. |
| Demand India | Nom. |
| I/T San Francisco | 73 3/4 |
| co & New York | 73 3/4 |
| I/T Java | 159 |
| I/T Marks | Nom. |
| I/T France | 416 |
| Demand Paris | 416 1/4 |

BUYING.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| 4 m/s. L/C | 3/17 1/2 |
| 4 m/s. D/P | 3/2 |
| 30 d/s. L/C | 3/2 1/4 |
| 30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne | 3/2 1/4 |
| 30 d/s. San Francisco & New York | 74 |

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|-----------------|------|
| 4 m/s. Marks | Nom. |
| 4 m/s. France | 431 |
| 6 m/s. France | 436 |
| Demand Germany | Nom. |
| Demand New York | Nom. |

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|------------------|---------|
| T/T Bombay | Nom. |
| Demand Bombay | Nom. |
| I/T Calcutta | Nom. |
| Demand Calcutta | Nom. |
| Demand Manila | 145 1/4 |
| Demand Singapore | 131 1/4 |

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| On Haiphong | 14 1/2 prem. |
| On Saigon | 14 1/2 prem. |
| On Bangkok | 50 1/2 |
| Sovereigns | 64 1/2 |
| Gold Loan, per oz. | 43 20 |
| Bar Silver, per oz. | 45 1/4 |

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| Gold Loan, per oz. | 43 20 |
| Bar Silver, per oz. | 45 1/4 |

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| Gold Loan, per oz. | 43 20 |
| Bar Silver, per oz. | 45 1/4 |

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| Gold Loan, per oz. | 43 20 |
| Bar Silver, per oz. | 45 1/4 |

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

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BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—France 45,000,000. Paid up—22,500,000.

(1/4 of the Capital—i.e., France 15,000,000—subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

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M. ROUET DE JOUBERT, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Gater Road. Tel: 2440.

NOTICES.

NOTICE PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

| TIME TABLE | | | |
|------------|------------|--------|---------|
| 12.00 A.M. | 12.00 A.M. | STREET | 15 MIN. |
| 12.10 A.M. | 12.10 A.M. | | 10 MIN. |
| 12.20 A.M. | 12.20 A.M. | | 15 MIN. |
| 12.30 A.M. | 12.30 A.M. | | 10 MIN. |
| 12.40 A.M. | 12.40 A.M. | | 15 MIN. |
| 12.50 A.M. | 12.50 A.M. | | 10 MIN. |
| 1.00 P.M. | 1.00 P.M. | | 15 MIN. |
| 1.10 P.M. | 1.10 P.M. | | 10 MIN. |
| 1.20 P.M. | 1.20 P.M. | | 15 MIN. |
| 1.30 P.M. | 1.30 P.M. | | 10 MIN. |
| 1.40 P.M. | 1.40 P.M. | | 15 MIN. |
| 1.50 P.M. | 1.50 P.M. | | 10 MIN. |
| 2.00 P.M. | 2.00 P.M. | | 15 MIN. |
| 2.10 P.M. | 2.10 P.M. | | 10 MIN. |

